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THE LABOR MARKET REPORT
TENNESSEE

NED McWHERTER, GOVERNOR

RAYBURN TRAUGHBER, COMMISSIONER

DATA FOR MARCH 1989

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PROFESSIONAL RESUME NETWORK

The Tennessee Department of Employment Security is expanding its ability to help people find jobs through the Professional Resume Network (PRN).

The program centralizes all of the professional, technical, managerial, and high level sales job openings and applicant listings into one statewide computer bank. The whole system is based on the applicant's resume. Each applicant's resume is screened to determine if the specifications listed on the employer's job order are met. If a match is made, an interview is then scheduled with the employer.

The applicant profile form, which includes a one-page resume, provides the basic information needed by Employment Security for the screening process. Applicant profiles are available at local Job Service offices or by writing the Employer Development Unit, 11th Floor, Volunteer Plaza Building, 500 James Robertson Parkway, Nashville, Tennessee 37219. All forms and resumes should be returned to the Employer Development Unit.

The resume system is equally simple for employers to use. It works like this:

Employers submit a job order to the Employer Development Unit listing the requirements they seek in a potential employee. Resumes of applicants who meet the qualifications of the job opening will be mailed to the employer for consideration. The employer notifies the Professional Resume Network, which serves as a clearinghouse for referrals, of the applicants they wish to be contacted. If the applicant has requested confidentiality, the applicant will be notified of the employer's interest. Otherwise, the employer will make arrangements for an interview.

A monthly mini-resume newsletter, coded for confidentiality, will be distributed to thousands of employers statewide to promote employment opportunities. The Employer Development Unit will use the newsletter, telecommunications, and employer visits to bring high visibility to applicants' job skills and to heighten employers' awareness of the program.

For more information call toll-free 1-800-545-7267; in Nashville call 741-2129 or check with the local Job Service office.

TENNESSEE'S UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TRUST FUND ADEQUACY

Tennessee's Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund was established by law to maintain all employer premiums paid and interest credited to the fund and to serve as the source from which unemployment benefits are paid. The amount of money maintained in the fund is of much interest not only to Employment Security's administration, but also to employer/employee special interest groups and legislators. A primary concern to most groups is whether or not the trust fund will remain solvent when another major recession takes place in Tennessee.

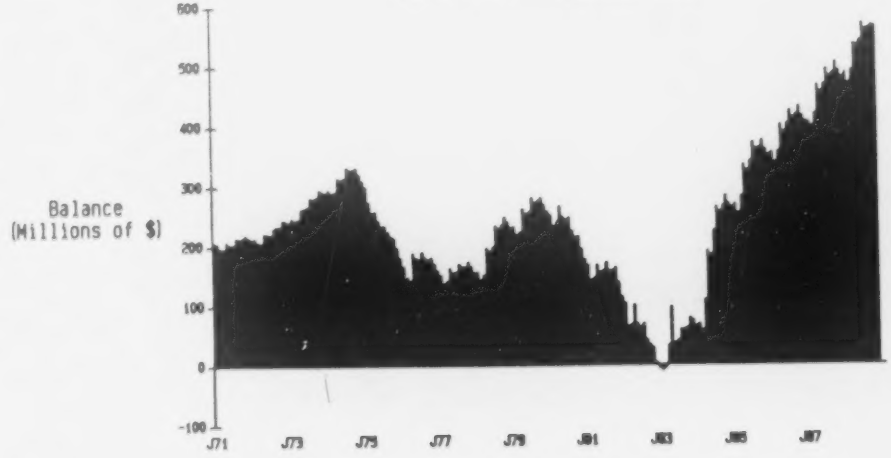
In January of 1983, Tennessee's trust fund became depleted for the first time and funds had to be obtained through federal loans. As a result of this, legislation provided that trust fund projections were to be reported to the legislature each year. This led to the development of the Tennessee Employment Security Insurance Model (TESIM) which has proved to be a good indicator of future trust fund levels.

The determination as to whether the trust fund level is high enough to withstand a major recession is of much debate. In a report published in September 1959, the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies (ICESA) developed the "reserve multiple" as the most promising measure of a state's adequate trust fund level. The reserve multiple (sometimes called the High Cost Multiple) is the ratio between two other ratios: Trust fund reserves as a percent of total wages and a state's highest twelve-month benefit-cost ratio (benefits as a percent of total wages for that period of time). Thus, this measure automatically reflects changes in wages and benefits in determining what the proper trust fund level should be at any particular period of time. The ICESA committee recommended that a state maintain a reserve multiple in the range of 1.5 to 3.0. A state with a reserve multiple of 1.5 would be capable of paying benefits, without any further tax revenue, for one and one-half years at the highest annual cost rate previously experienced by the state.

$$\text{Reserve Multiple} = \frac{\dfrac{\text{Trust Fund Reserve}}{\text{Total Wages}}}{\dfrac{\text{Highest Benefit Payment}}{\text{Corresponding Total Wages}}}$$

According to the U.S. Department of Labor's Unemployment Insurance Financial Data Handbook (ET Handbook No. 394), Tennessee's High Cost Rate (highest 12 month benefit cost ratio) is 2.18 percent, which occurred in January of 1958. In 1987, Tennessee's reserve multiple was .79, considerably less than the 1.5 desired by ICESA. What this means is that if Tennessee were to experience a recession with benefits being paid out at the same rate as in January 1958, the trust fund would only last for about nine and one-half months. This scenario is unlikely for several reasons. First, recessionary periods do not just happen overnight. A period of transition is usually involved in which unemployment insurance claims begin to increase in number and frequency, well before the high benefit payout period would occur. This allows time for additional analysis and assessment of probable monetary demands on the trust fund. Second, due to the structuring of the tax tables, trigger levels are incorporated so that if the trust fund falls below a particular amount, higher tax rates will become effective, helping to enhance revenues into the trust fund. And third, legislation has attempted to limit benefits to those persons who have been genuinely attached to the labor force by insisting upon at least two quarters of earnings and a specific minimum amount that must have been earned in order to qualify for benefits.

TENNESSEE UI TRUST FUND
January 1971 - December 1988



TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1988

In Tennessee, the unemployment rate for men declined from 6.1 percent in 1987 to 5.4 percent in 1988. The rate for women was also down over the year, from 7.2 percent to 6.3 percent, respectively. The teenage rate also declined, from 21.6 percent in 1987 to 14.8 percent in 1988.

Unemployment by race varied widely in Tennessee, averaging 4.9 percent for whites and 10.9 percent for blacks. Within racial groups, unemployment for men was lower than that for women. The rate for white men averaged 4.6 percent compared to 5.3 percent for white women. Unemployment for black men stood at 10.6 percent of the labor force and for black women, 11.3 percent.

Unemployment rates for some groups of workers were higher in Tennessee than the national averages. The rate for men in Tennessee was 5.4 percent, compared to 5.5 percent for the Nation. Female unemployment, at 6.3 percent, was higher than the national average of 5.6 percent. White unemployment stood at 4.9 percent for Tennessee and 4.7 percent for the Nation, while black unemployment at 10.9 percent was lower than the U.S. rate of 11.7 percent. Tennessee's teenage rate, at 14.8 percent, was slightly lower than the national average of 15.3 percent.

TENNESSEE 1988 ANNUAL AVERAGES

	Civilian Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
TOTAL	2,351,000	2,214,000	136,000	5.8
Men	1,292,000	1,223,000	70,000	5.4
Women	1,058,000	992,000	66,000	6.3
Both Sexes (16-19 years)	155,000	132,000	23,000	14.8
WHITE	1,975,000	1,879,000	96,000	4.9
Men	1,100,000	1,049,000	50,000	4.6
Women	875,000	829,000	46,000	4.3
Both Sexes (16-19 years)	133,000	117,000	16,000	11.7
BLACK	362,000	322,000	40,000	10.9
Men	183,000	164,000	19,000	10.6
Women	178,000	158,000	20,000	11.3

Note: Due to rounding, figures may not add.

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

COUNTY	MARCH 1989	MARCH 1988	COUNTY	MARCH 1989	MARCH 1988
ANDERSON	6.1	3.8	LAUDERDALE	8.4	8.0
BEDFORD	6.5	5.1	LAWRENCE	9.9	8.2
BENTON	7.2	7.3	LEWIS	7.5	9.7
BLEDSOE	4.5	5.1	LINCOLN	5.6	7.2
BLOUNT	9.7	5.4	LOUDON	5.8	5.6
BRADLEY	5.0	4.8	MCMINN	6.5	6.0
CAMPBELL	12.2	11.3	MCNAIRY	9.5	9.3
CANNON	6.4	7.3	MACON	7.6	9.7
CARROLL	7.5	9.3	MADISON	5.5	6.1
CARTER	7.4	7.5	MARION	10.2	9.6
CHEATHAM	4.2	4.3	MARSHALL	4.8	5.3
CHESTER	5.0	6.3	MAURY	5.4	6.5
CLAIBORNE	7.9	7.8	MEIGS	14.5	11.7
CLAY	5.0	6.0	MONROE	9.7	6.2
COCKE	16.7	18.3	MONTGOMERY	5.2	5.8
COFFEE	6.1	6.2	MOORE	6.4	5.1
CROCKETT	8.9	7.0	MORGAN	8.5	7.3
CUMBERLAND	8.7	7.9	OBION	6.2	6.3
DAVIDSON	4.0	3.9	OVERTON	9.5	8.7
DECATUR	9.1	8.4	PERRY	4.7	8.4
DEKALB	7.3	6.2	PICKETT	9.6	10.8
DICKSON	7.1	6.1	POLK	12.7	15.4
DYER	5.9	6.8	PUTNAM	6.7	5.2
FAYETTE	8.1	7.5	RHEA	9.0	10.3
FENTRESS	11.6	10.4	ROANE	5.5	4.9
FRANKLIN	6.1	5.4	ROBERTSON	5.8	5.6
GIBSON	7.2	8.5	RUTHERFORD	4.2	4.0
GILES	6.9	7.2	SCOTT	12.0	10.5
GRAINGER	8.4	8.5	SEQUATCHIE	7.1	6.2
GREENE	6.9	11.5	SEVIER	15.6	16.1
GRUNDY	9.1	8.9	SHELBY	4.8	4.6
HAMBLEN	6.4	7.5	SMITH	8.1	6.2
HAMILTON	5.4	4.8	STEWART	6.3	6.2
HANCOCK	5.2	5.2	SULLIVAN	4.5	5.0
HARDEMAN	7.3	7.7	SUMNER	5.5	5.1
HARDIN	10.5	10.0	TIPTON	7.3	6.7
HAWKINS	6.9	6.3	TROUSDALE	5.2	4.9
HAYWOOD	9.6	8.1	UNICOI	7.3	9.0
HENDERSON	7.6	8.6	UNION	7.7	5.6
HENRY	8.2	10.9	VAN BUREN	7.7	5.9
HICKMAN	7.2	6.6	WARREN	6.9	7.5
HOUSTON	9.3	9.3	WASHINGTON	5.8	5.5
HUMPHREYS	13.4	12.5	WAYNE	8.4	7.5
JACKSON	8.0	13.0	WEAKLEY	4.2	4.0
JEFFERSON	7.2	9.8	WHITE	7.1	6.2
JOHNSON	20.3	11.6	WILLIAMSON	3.1	2.8
KNOX	5.0	3.9	WILSON	5.3	6.2
LAKE	9.0	7.8			

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	March 1988				Revised February 1989				Preliminary March 1989			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
U. S. 1/	119,957,000	112,867,000	7,090,000	5.9	121,406,000	115,023,000	6,883,000	5.6	122,222,000	115,844,000	6,378,300	5.2
TENNESSEE 2/	2,327,000	2,193,400	133,600	5.7	2,339,400	2,207,600	131,800	5.6	2,367,300	2,226,000	141,300	6.0
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS												
CHATTANOOGA	211,500	200,300	11,200	5.3	214,000	202,700	11,300	5.3	214,100	202,400	11,700	5.5
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	214,200	201,800	12,400	5.8	214,800	203,500	11,300	5.3	214,800	203,200	11,600	5.4
KNOXVILLE	281,500	265,600	15,900	5.6	280,700	262,300	18,400	6.6	284,500	264,700	19,800	7.0
MEMPHIS	436,100	414,400	21,700	5.0	443,000	421,400	21,600	4.9	450,800	427,700	23,100	5.1
NASHVILLE	523,900	501,700	22,200	4.2	517,400	496,000	21,400	4.1	519,300	496,500	22,800	4.4

1/ Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.
2/ Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

Tennessee's estimated unemployment rate for March was 6.0 percent, a four-tenths of a percentage point increase over the February rate. Nationwide, the unemployment rate for March was 5.2 percent, down four-tenths of a percentage point from the February rate of 5.6 percent. In March 1988, the national unemployment rate was 5.9 percent, and in Tennessee, it was 5.7 percent.

On a year-to-year comparison from March 1988 to 1989 employment grew by 1.5 percent in Tennessee. Over the year services continued to lead the growth industries with the majority of this expansion in health services.

Major employment growth from February to March was experienced in services, which was up by 4,800; construction was up by 2,200; trade was up by 2,100; and manufacturing was also up by 2,100.

Major employment decreases over the month were experienced in federal government, down by 400, and in transportation, communication and public utilities, which declined by 300 jobs.

Across Tennessee, the unemployment rate went up in 67 counties, declined in 24 counties, and remained the same in four counties.

Williamson County at 3.1 percent, up from 3.0 percent, once again recorded the state's lowest unemployment rate. Johnson County, at 20.3 percent, down from 20.4 percent, recorded the state's highest unemployment rate.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

INDUSTRY	MARCH 1988	FEBRUARY 1989	MARCH 1989	Net Change MAR 1988 to MAR 1989	Net Change FEB 1989 to MAR 1989
TOTAL	2053.6	2052.2	2064.2	10.6	12.0
Manufacturing	507.8	508.5	510.6	2.8	2.1
Durable Goods	251.0	254.4	255.2	4.2	0.8
Lumber & Wood Products	20.6	19.7	19.9	-0.7	0.2
Furniture & Fixtures	25.8	28.2	28.6	2.8	0.4
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	15.1	15.2	15.1	0.0	-0.1
Primary Metal Industries	15.1	15.8	15.7	0.6	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	41.8	41.7	41.8	-0.2	0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	37.9	38.3	38.5	0.6	0.2
Electrical & Electronic Machinery	38.0	38.9	39.0	1.0	0.1
Transportation Equipment	34.8	34.4	34.4	-0.4	0.0
Instruments & Related Products	9.5	10.0	10.1	0.6	0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	12.5	12.2	12.3	-0.2	0.1
Nondurable Goods	256.8	254.1	255.4	-1.4	1.3
Food & Kindred Products	38.5	38.9	39.1	0.6	0.2
Meat Products	7.9	8.7	8.8	0.9	0.1
Dairy Products	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Canned Manufactures	1.7	1.5	1.4	-0.3	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	24.1	22.0	22.1	-2.0	0.1
Knitting Mills	11.9	10.8	10.9	-1.0	0.1
Yarn & Thread Mills	3.0	2.5	2.5	-0.5	0.0
Apparel Products	65.6	63.0	62.9	-2.7	-0.1
Paper & Allied Products	19.4	19.3	19.7	0.3	0.4
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Indus	35.0	35.7	36.1	1.1	0.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	37.7	38.4	38.5	0.8	0.1
Petroleum Refining & Related Indus	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.1
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	24.5	25.2	25.5	1.0	0.3
Leather & Leather Products	9.4	9.4	9.3	-0.1	-0.1
Nonmanufacturing	1545.8	1543.7	1553.6	7.8	9.9
Mining	6.6	6.3	6.6	0.0	0.3
Construction	92.3	86.1	88.3	-4.0	2.2
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	107.3	109.5	109.2	1.9	-0.3
Trade	480.9	481.8	483.9	3.0	2.1
Wholesale Trade	122.7	121.8	122.2	-0.5	0.4
Wholesale Durable Goods	70.2	70.4	70.7	0.5	0.3
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	52.5	51.4	51.5	-1.0	0.1
Retail Trade	358.2	360.0	361.7	3.5	1.7
Building Materials & Garden Supp	14.6	14.0	14.0	-0.6	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	52.0	52.2	52.2	0.2	0.0
Food Stores	61.9	62.7	62.6	0.7	-0.1
Automotive Dlrs. & Serv. Stations	41.8	41.7	41.9	0.1	0.2
Apparel & Accessory Stores	20.5	20.2	20.3	-0.2	0.1
Furniture & Home Furnishings	13.9	13.9	13.9	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	111.9	114.2	115.1	3.2	0.9
Miscellaneous Retail	41.7	41.1	41.7	0.0	0.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	102.5	104.8	105.2	2.7	0.4
Banking	28.8	30.0	30.1	1.3	0.1
Insurance Carriers	24.3	24.3	24.3	0.0	0.0
Services	425.7	427.2	432.0	6.3	4.8
Hotels & Other Lodging	27.7	27.2	28.2	0.5	1.0
Personal Services	27.1	27.8	28.0	0.9	0.2
Business Services	92.1	90.3	92.5	0.4	2.2
Health Services	137.0	141.5	142.1	5.1	0.5
Hospitals	65.9	66.3	66.8	2.9	0.5
Government	330.6	328.0	328.4	-2.2	0.4
Federal	66.8	61.0	60.6	-6.2	-0.4
State & Local	263.8	267.0	267.8	4.0	0.8
State	74.3	75.2	75.6	1.3	0.4
Local	189.5	191.8	192.2	2.7	0.4

*Data includes all full and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

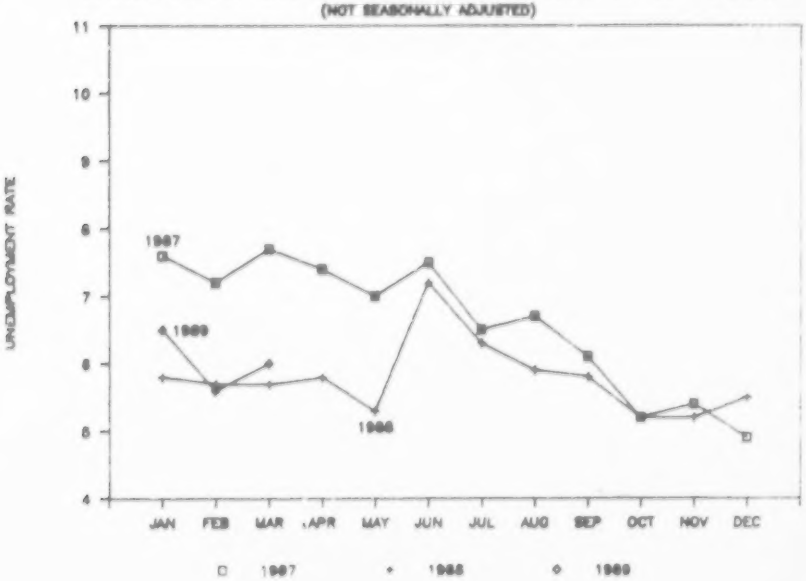
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1989
All Manufacturing	370.82	375.77	381.29	41.9	40.8	41.4	8.85	9.21	9.21
Durable Goods	398.56	396.73	404.62	42.4	40.9	41.8	9.40	9.70	9.68
Lumber & Wood Products	257.30	249.64	251.70	41.3	39.5	39.7	6.23	6.32	6.34
Furniture & Fixtures	267.75	297.14	314.02	37.5	37.9	39.8	7.14	7.84	7.89
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Conc.	526.24	573.28	586.24	44.0	40.4	45.2	11.96	14.19	12.97
Primary Metal Industries	493.88	501.41	501.40	43.9	43.3	43.6	11.25	11.58	11.50
Fabricated Metal Products	408.20	423.72	425.79	41.4	41.5	41.5	9.86	10.21	10.26
Machinery	408.32	383.23	345.64	44.0	40.9	42.0	9.28	9.37	9.41
Instruments & Related Prod.	388.41	398.68	402.27	41.9	41.4	41.6	9.27	9.63	9.67
Nondurable Goods	341.55	352.81	356.65	41.3	40.6	40.9	8.27	8.69	8.72
Food & Kindred Products	338.25	349.11	350.02	41.0	40.5	40.7	8.25	8.62	8.60
Textile Mill Products	285.38	307.13	310.75	41.3	41.9	41.6	6.91	7.33	7.47
Apparel Products	212.39	214.68	219.44	38.2	37.4	37.9	5.56	5.74	5.79
Paper & Allied Products	497.96	527.03	518.15	44.7	45.2	44.9	11.14	11.66	11.54
Chemical & Allied Prod.	473.88	494.42	494.84	42.5	41.9	41.9	11.15	11.80	11.81
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	456.71	460.71	454.75	45.9	43.3	42.5	9.95	10.64	10.70
Leather & Leather Products	254.40	251.55	259.50	40.9	39.0	39.8	6.22	6.45	6.52

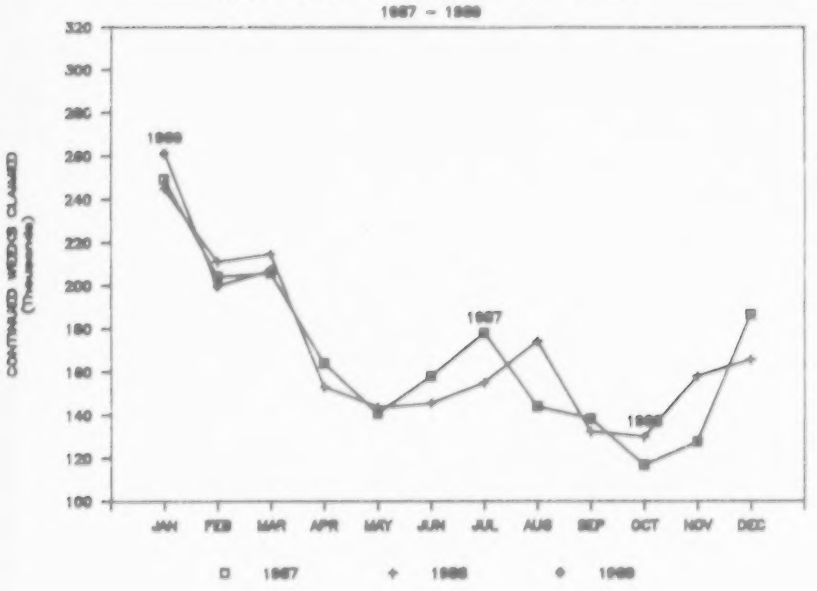
TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES 1987–1989

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

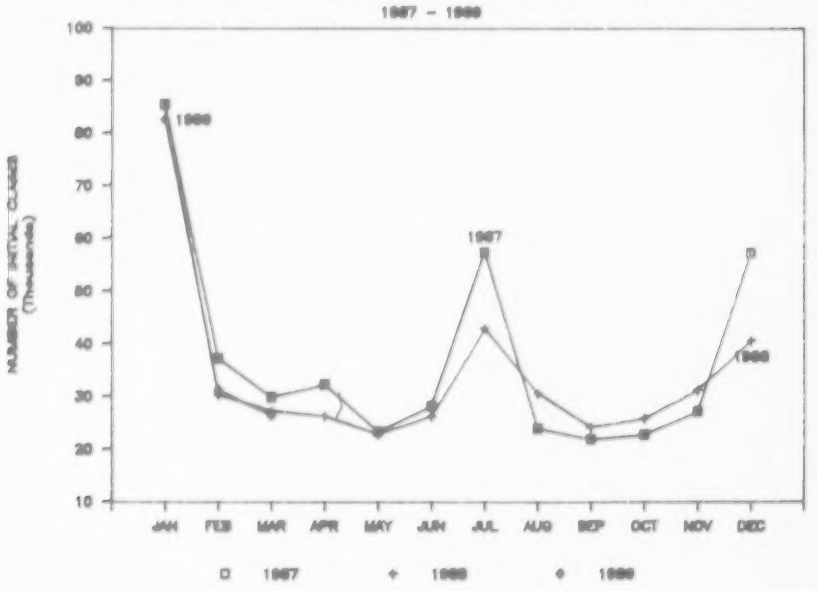


STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MONTHLY UI WEEKS CLAIMED



MONTHLY INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS



STATE BENEFIT PROGRAM

CLAIMS	March 1988	February 1989	March 1989
Initial Claims	27,241	31,191	26,363
Continued Weeks Claimed	214,800	199,996	207,217
Nonmonetary Determinations	4,175	3,883	4,197
Appeals Decisions	1,333	1,073	1,548
Lower Authority	1,085	854	1,262
Higher Authority	248	219	286
Hearings-Other States	0	0	0
BENEFITS			
Amount Paid	$19,808,749	$19,200,140	$19,958,859
Benefit Weeks Paid	195,977	179,003	190,271
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$ 104	$ 107	$ 108
First Payments	10,910	13,525	10,312
Final Payments	3,849	3,022	3,684
Average Weeks Duration	12	12	12
Trust Fund Balance	$472,290,375	$552,077,996	$546,046,719

FEDERAL BENEFIT PROGRAMS

	March 1988	February 1989	March 1989
FORMER FEDERAL EMPLOYEES:			
Benefits Paid	$636,092	$1,197,722	$1,324,458
Benefit Weeks Paid	3,809	6,211	7,753
Initial Claims	304	504	615
Continued Weeks Claimed	3,889	6,284	7,818
Appeals Decisions	37	21	23
FORMER MILITARY PERSONNEL:			
Benefits Paid	$231,124	$167,738	$192,134
Benefit Weeks Paid	1,672	1,181	1,401
Initial Claims	309	232	226
Continued Weeks Claimed	1,854	1,308	1,544
Appeals Decisions	10	8	5

CHATTANOOGA MSA

Total nonagricultural employment in the Chattanooga MSA decreased by 1,100 jobs to 197,900 from February to March. This figure was 2,800 greater than the March 1988 level of 195,100. Manufacturing employment remained stable over the month, while nonmanufacturing employment decreased by 1,100 jobs to 150,200. The largest decreases were reported in retail trade (-500) due to closings and federal government (-500). The largest employment growth over the year occurred in state and local government (+2,300).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

INDUSTRY	March 1988	February 1989	March 1989	Net Change Mar. 1988 to Mar. 1989	Net Change Feb. 1989 to Mar. 1989
TOTAL	195.1	199.0	197.9	2.8	-1.1
Manufacturing	47.0	47.7	47.7	0.7	0.0
Durable Goods	17.5	17.7	17.7	0.2	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	1.5	1.0	1.1	-0.4	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	3.5	3.9	3.9	0.4	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.9	4.1	3.9	0.0	-0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.2	2.2	-0.2	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	5.6	5.9	6.0	0.4	0.1
Nondurable Goods	29.5	30.0	30.0	0.5	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	6.8	6.9	6.9	0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	12.8	12.3	12.5	-0.3	0.2
Knitting Mills	2.8	2.6	2.7	-0.1	0.1
Apparel Products	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.1	-0.1
Paper & Allied Products	1.9	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.0
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	2.1	2.2	2.2	0.1	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.5	3.7	3.7	0.2	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	1.2	1.5	1.4	0.2	-0.1
Nonmanufacturing	148.1	151.3	150.2	2.1	-1.1
Mining	0.7	0.5	0.6	-0.1	0.1
Construction	8.0	8.3	8.3	0.3	0.0
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	9.0	9.4	9.4	0.4	0.0
Trade	45.0	45.4	44.9	-0.1	-0.5
Wholesale Trade	10.6	10.6	10.6	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	6.6	6.6	6.7	0.1	0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.9	4.0	3.9	0.0	-0.1
Retail Trade	34.4	34.8	34.3	-0.1	-0.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12.5	12.7	12.7	0.2	0.0
Services	38.0	38.7	38.7	0.7	0.0
Government	34.9	36.3	35.6	0.7	-0.7
Federal	10.9	9.8	9.3	-1.6	-0.5
State & Local	24.0	26.5	26.3	2.3	-0.2
State	5.8	6.5	6.3	0.5	-0.2
Local	18.2	20.0	20.0	1.8	0.0

Includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker counties in Georgia.

* Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

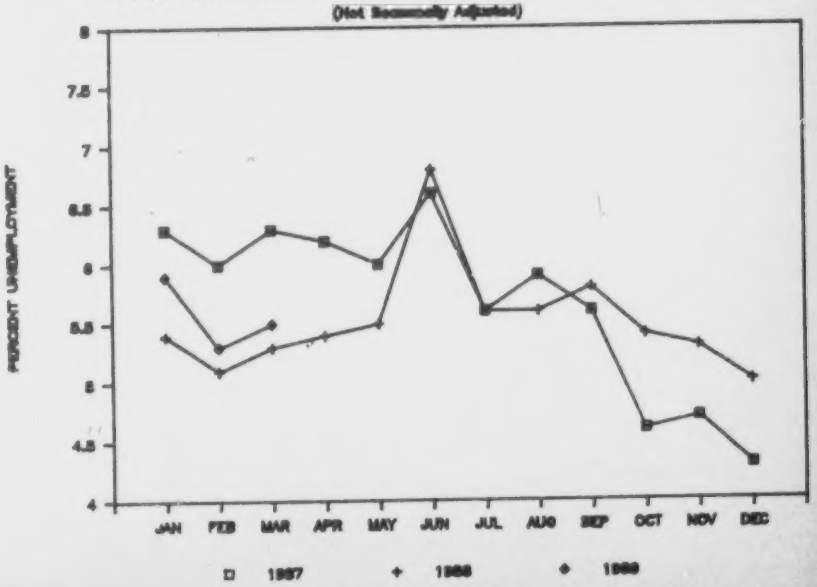
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — CHATTANOOGA MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1988	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1989	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1989	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1988	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1989	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1989	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1988	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1989	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1989
All Manufacturing	339.20	340.27	335.79	43.1	41.7	41.1	7.87	8.16	8.17
Durable Goods	381.35	372.60	366.46	42.8	41.4	40.9	8.91	9.00	8.96
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Conc.	405.74	358.69	352.26	42.8	40.9	41.2	9.48	8.77	8.55
Iron & Steel Foundries	444.12	415.19	423.94	46.7	44.5	45.1	9.51	9.33	9.40
Fabricated Metal Products	467.71	479.94	495.35	44.8	42.1	43.3	10.44	11.40	11.44
Machinery, Except Elect.	504.99	470.82	437.40	51.9	42.0	39.8	9.73	11.21	10.99
Nondurable Goods	314.79	321.37	317.24	43.3	41.9	41.2	7.27	7.67	7.70
Textile Mill Products	290.43	324.55	317.83	46.1	46.9	45.6	6.30	6.92	6.97
Knitting Mills	243.19	275.01	269.23	41.5	44.5	42.6	5.86	6.18	6.32
Paper & Allied Products	472.87	509.00	481.58	45.6	50.0	48.4	10.37	10.18	9.95
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	453.20	377.20	393.31	40.5	36.2	37.0	11.19	10.42	10.63

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT AND BRISTOL MSA

Total nonagricultural employment in the Tri-Cities MSA decreased by 400 jobs to 165,300 from February to March. This figure was 3,000 greater than the March 1988 level of 162,300. Manufacturing employment remained stable at 54,300 with no industry reporting a change greater than 100. Nonmanufacturing employment decreased by 400 jobs over the month to 111,000 with the largest decrease reported in retail trade (-600) due to seasonal factors. The largest employment increase over the year occurred in services (+2,400).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)*

INDUSTRY	March 1988	February 1989	March 1989	Net Change Mar. 1988 to Mar. 1989	Net Change Feb. 1989 to Mar. 1989
TOTAL	162.3	165.7	165.3	3.0	-0.4
Manufacturing	52.2	54.3	54.3	2.1	0.0
Durable Goods	21.2	22.4	22.3	1.1	-0.1
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.2	0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	2.3	2.4	2.4	0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	2.2	2.4	2.4	0.2	0.0
Machinery and Trans. Equipment	10.7	11.3	11.2	0.5	-0.1
All Other Durable Goods	3.9	4.1	4.1	0.2	0.0
Nondurable Goods	31.0	31.9	32.0	1.0	0.1
Food & Kindred Products	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.5	2.5	-0.1	0.0
Apparel Products	4.4	4.3	4.4	0.0	0.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing, Publishing, Allied Ind.	5.6	6.1	6.1	0.5	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.1	16.5	16.5	0.4	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	110.1	111.4	111.0	0.9	-0.4
Mining	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0
Construction	7.0	6.8	6.7	-0.3	-0.1
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	6.1	6.2	6.4	0.3	0.2
Trade	36.6	36.0	35.3	-1.3	-0.7
Wholesale Trade	6.9	7.0	6.9	0.0	-0.1
Retail Trade	29.7	29.0	28.4	-1.3	-0.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5.2	5.4	5.4	0.2	0.0
Services	30.1	32.4	32.5	2.4	0.1
Government	24.8	24.1	24.3	-0.5	0.2
Federal	4.5	4.3	4.3	-0.2	0.0
State & Local	20.3	19.8	20.0	-0.3	0.2
State	5.3	5.4	5.7	0.4	0.3
Local	15.0	14.3	14.4	-0.6	0.1

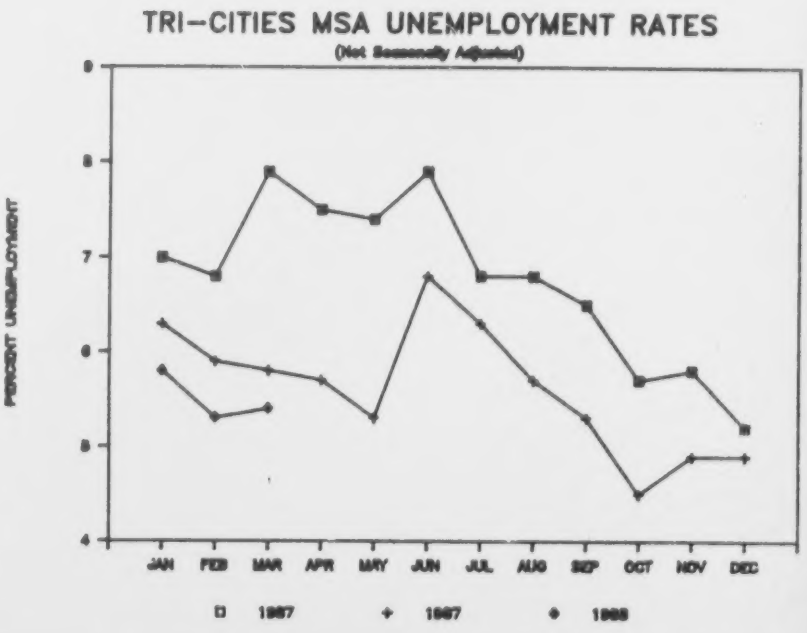
Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins counties in Tennessee and Washington County, Scott County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

* Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — TRI-CITIES MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1988	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1989	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1989	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1988	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1989	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1989	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1988	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1989	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1989
All Manufacturing	411.72	409.39	426.89	43.8	42.6	44.1	9.40	9.61	9.68
Durable Goods	404.38	378.42	368.30	45.9	43.1	41.9	8.81	8.78	8.79
Fabricated Metal Prod.	466.69	434.02	398.20	41.3	47.8	44.0	11.30	9.08	9.05
Machinery & Trans. Equip.	445.75	407.64	391.13	49.2	43.0	40.7	9.06	9.48	9.61
Nondurable Goods	415.81	430.44	466.49	42.3	42.2	45.6	9.83	10.20	10.23
Food & Kindred Products	315.88	333.50	351.19	36.1	38.6	40.6	8.75	8.64	8.65
Apparel Products	226.85	227.16	239.40	40.8	42.7	45.0	5.56	5.32	5.32



KNOXVILLE MSA

Total nonagricultural employment in the Knoxville MSA increased by 900 jobs to 256,000 from February to March. This figure was 200 greater than the March 1988 level of 255,800. Manufacturing employment decreased by 300 jobs to 52,400 with the largest monthly decrease reported in apparel products (-400). Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 1,100 jobs over the month to 203,600 with the largest increases reported in retail trade (+500) and services (+300). The largest employment growth over the year occurred in retail trade (+1,400) and services (+2,100).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)*

INDUSTRY	March 1988	February 1989	March 1989	Net Change Mar. 1988 to Mar. 1989	Net Change Feb. 1989 to Mar. 1989
TOTAL	255.8	255.1	256.0	0.2	0.9
Manufacturing	53.0	52.7	52.4	-0.6	-0.3
Durable Goods	30.7	31.2	31.2	0.5	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products	2.4	1.8	1.8	-0.6	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	2.4	3.3	3.3	0.9	0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.0	2.3	2.3	0.3	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	22.3	22.1	22.1	-0.2	0.0
Nondurable Goods	22.3	21.5	21.2	-1.1	-0.3
Food & Kindred Products	3.9	4.0	4.0	0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	3.0	2.1	2.1	-0.9	0.0
Apparel Products	9.3	9.4	9.0	-0.3	-0.4
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	3.1	3.0	3.0	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.1	0.1
Nonmanufacturing	202.8	202.5	203.6	0.8	1.1
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	12.8	11.5	11.6	-1.2	0.1
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	10.0	9.9	10.0	0.0	0.1
Trade	62.9	63.7	64.4	1.5	0.7
Wholesale Trade	15.2	15.1	15.3	0.1	0.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	9.2	9.2	9.4	0.2	0.2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	6.0	5.9	5.9	-0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	47.7	48.6	49.1	1.4	0.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	9.7	10.0	10.0	0.3	0.0
Services	54.5	56.3	56.6	2.1	0.3
Government	51.2	49.4	49.3	-1.9	-0.1
Federal	9.5	6.5	6.4	-3.1	-0.1
State & Local	41.8	42.9	42.9	1.1	0.0
State	20.2	21.0	21.0	0.8	0.0
Local	21.6	21.9	21.9	0.3	0.0

Includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union counties.

* Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

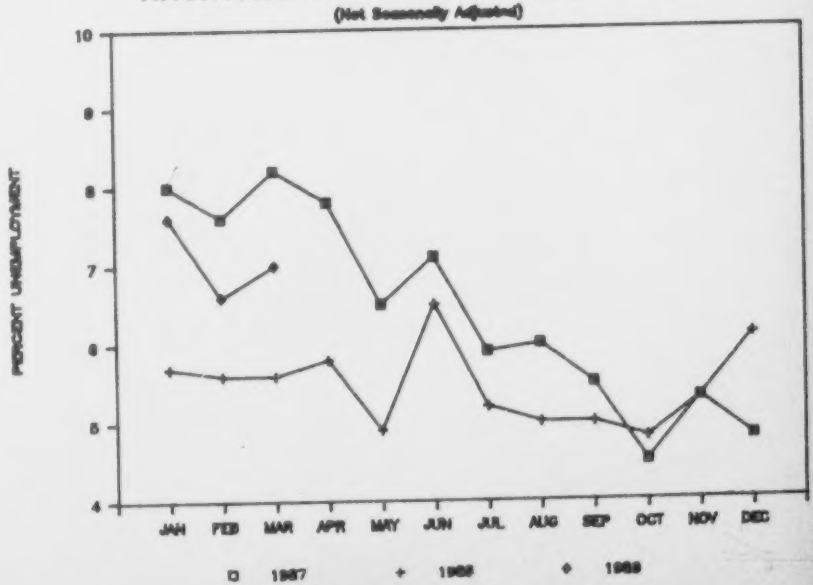
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — KNOXVILLE MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1988	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1989	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1989	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1988	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1989	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1989	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1988	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1989	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1989
All Manufacturing	367.77	353.46	357.59	41.0	39.1	39.6	8.97	9.04	9.03
Durable Goods	432.58	416.07	414.00	43.0	41.4	41.4	10.06	10.05	10.00
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Conc.	349.20	321.77	333.90	40.0	36.9	37.1	8.73	8.72	9.00
Machinery, Except Elect.	400.01	445.47	443.18	42.6	46.5	46.7	9.39	9.58	9.49
Nondurable Goods	281.86	267.48	276.39	38.4	36.0	37.0	7.36	7.43	7.47
Food & Kindred Products	328.45	280.87	289.81	42.6	37.4	38.9	7.71	7.51	7.45
Textile Mill Products	241.17	259.13	267.42	38.1	37.5	39.5	6.33	6.91	6.77
Apparel Products	250.36	242.48	246.56	37.2	36.3	36.8	6.73	6.68	6.70

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



MEMPHIS MSA

Total nonagricultural employment in the Memphis MSA increased by 2,300 jobs to 438,700 from February to March. This figure was 10,600 greater than the March 1988 level of 428,100. Manufacturing employment increased by 500 jobs over the month with the largest increase reported in paper and allied products (+400) due to seasonal factors.

Nonmanufacturing employment increased by 1,800 jobs over the month with the largest increases reported in services (+1,100), retail trade (+500), and construction (+400), due to seasonal factors. The largest employment growth over the year occurred in services (+4,200) and retail trade (+2,100).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

INDUSTRY	March 1988	February 1989	March 1989	Net Change Mar. 1988 to Mar. 1989	Net Change Feb. 1989 to Mar. 1989
TOTAL	428.1	436.4	438.7	10.6	2.3
Manufacturing	54.7	54.3	54.8	0.1	0.5
Durable Goods	23.8	23.8	23.8	0.0	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	1.8	1.7	1.7	-0.1	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.4	5.3	5.2	-0.2	-0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0
Electrical & Electronic Machinery	3.3	3.2	3.2	-0.1	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	6.0	6.3	6.4	0.4	0.1
Nondurable Goods	30.9	30.5	31.0	0.1	0.5
Food & Kindred Products	8.1	7.8	7.8	-0.3	0.0
Bakery Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Apparel Products	1.9	1.7	1.7	-0.2	0.0
Paper & Allied Products	6.6	6.4	6.8	0.2	0.4
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	5.3	5.4	5.4	0.1	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	6.9	7.1	7.2	0.3	0.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	373.4	382.1	383.9	10.5	1.8
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	17.6	17.9	18.3	0.7	0.4
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	39.9	41.4	41.4	1.5	0.0
Trade	115.3	117.3	117.7	2.4	0.4
Wholesale Trade	35.8	36.2	36.1	0.3	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	22.2	22.4	22.3	0.1	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.6	13.8	13.8	0.2	0.0
Retail Trade	79.5	81.1	81.6	2.1	0.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	24.6	25.2	25.3	0.7	0.1
Services	103.9	107.0	108.1	4.2	1.1
Government	72.0	73.2	73.0	1.0	-0.2
Federal	19.4	19.9	19.6	0.2	-0.3
State & Local	52.6	53.3	53.4	0.8	0.1
State	14.3	13.5	13.5	-0.8	0.0
Local	38.3	39.8	39.9	1.6	0.1

Includes Shelby and Tipton counties in Tennessee and Crittendon County in Arkansas.

* Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

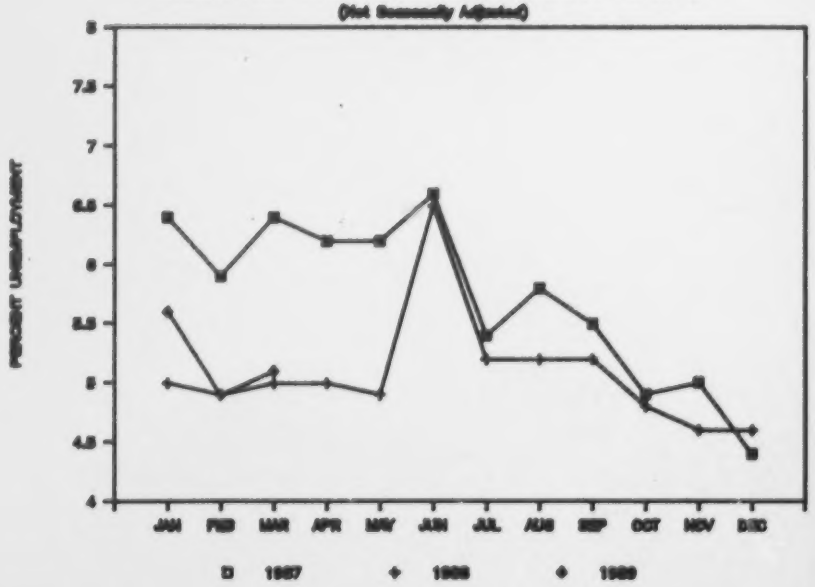
Numbers may not add due to rounding.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — MEMPHIS MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1989
All Manufacturing	392.94	397.56	401.97	44.2	42.7	42.9	8.89	9.31	9.37
Durable Goods	359.02	350.83	366.59	43.1	40.7	41.8	8.33	8.62	8.77
Lumber & Wood Products	236.73	250.40	252.88	42.5	43.7	43.6	5.57	5.73	5.80
Furniture & Fixtures	222.05	289.95	260.04	37.7	41.6	44.0	5.89	6.97	5.91
Nondurable Goods	426.24	441.89	434.17	45.2	44.5	43.9	9.43	9.93	9.89
Food & Kindred Products	380.10	378.39	368.78	47.1	46.6	44.7	8.07	8.12	8.25
Paper & Allied Products	500.07	508.03	479.37	47.4	45.4	44.1	10.55	11.19	10.89
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	543.53	556.63	551.61	47.1	45.7	45.4	11.54	12.18	12.15

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)



NASHVILLE MSA

Total nonagricultural employment in the Nashville MSA decreased by 1,100 jobs to 482,500 from February to March. This figure was 2,900 less than the March 1988 level of 485,400. Manufacturing employment increased slightly by 200 jobs over the month with the largest increases reported in printing and publishing (+200), and petroleum and rubber (+200). The largest decrease occurred in all other durable goods (-300) due to layoffs. Nonmanufacturing employment decreased by 1,300 jobs to 391,600 over the month with the largest decrease reported in trade (-1,700). This was offset by a seasonal increase in construction of 400 jobs. Nonmanufacturing employment declined by 4,400 jobs over the year with the largest decreases reported in retail trade (-4,000) and services (-2,000).

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

INDUSTRY	March 1988	February 1989	March 1989	Net Change Mar. 1988 to Mar. 1989	Net Change Feb. 1989 to Mar. 1989
TOTAL	485.4	483.6	482.5	-2.9	-1.1
Manufacturing	89.4	90.7	90.9	1.5	0.2
Durable Goods	51.0	51.1	50.8	-0.2	-0.3
Lumber & Wood Products	2.4	2.5	2.5	0.1	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	4.1	4.3	4.2	0.1	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	8.1	8.3	8.3	0.2	0.0
Machinery	15.9	16.5	16.6	0.7	0.1
Transportation Equipment	11.9	10.2	10.2	-1.7	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	8.6	9.3	9.0	0.4	-0.3
Nondurable Goods	38.4	39.6	40.1	1.7	0.5
Food & Kindred Products	7.2	7.4	7.5	0.3	0.1
Textile Mill Products	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.1	0.0
Apparel Products	3.6	3.5	3.5	-0.1	0.0
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	13.4	13.9	14.1	0.7	0.2
Petroleum and Rubber	4.8	5.3	5.5	0.7	0.2
Leather & Leather Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	396.0	392.9	391.6	-4.4	-1.3
Mining	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1
Construction	26.8	25.9	26.3	-0.5	0.4
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	24.2	24.3	24.3	0.1	0.0
Trade	119.9	117.6	115.9	-4.0	-1.7
Wholesale Trade	30.7	31.1	30.7	0.0	-0.4
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.9	18.5	18.4	-0.5	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	11.8	12.6	12.3	0.5	-0.3
Retail Trade	89.2	86.5	85.2	-4.0	-1.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.4	34.7	34.5	0.1	-0.2
Services & Miscellaneous	121.7	119.7	119.7	-2.0	0.0
Government	68.3	70.0	70.1	1.8	0.1
Federal	10.1	10.1	10.2	0.1	0.1
State & Local	58.2	59.9	59.9	1.7	0.0
State	23.2	23.8	23.9	0.7	0.1
Local	35.0	36.1	36.0	1.0	-0.1

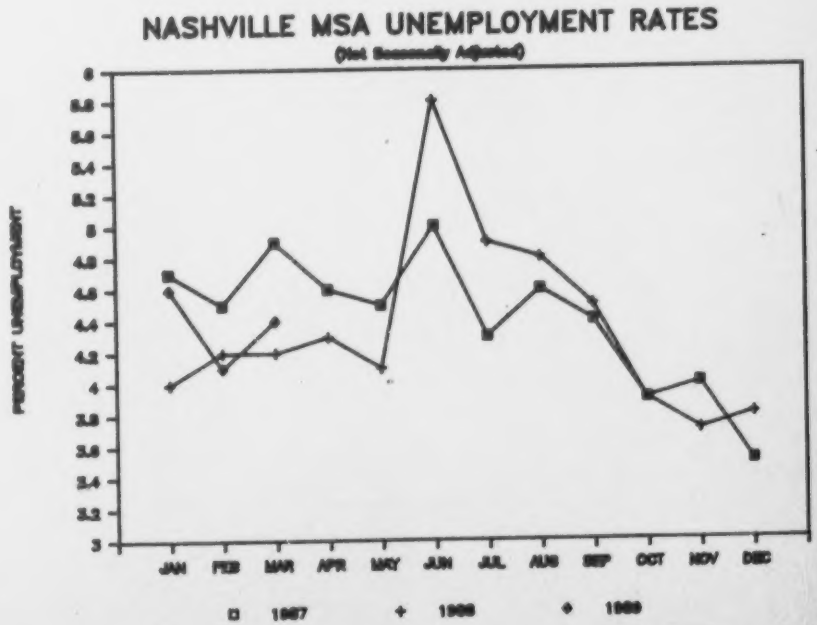
Includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

*Data include all full- and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS — NASHVILLE MSA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1989	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989	Mar. 1989
All Manufacturing	430.77	438.75	447.02	41.5	40.7	41.7	10.38	10.78	10.72
Durable Goods	447.84	459.68	469.13	41.2	40.5	41.7	10.87	11.35	11.25
Nondurable Goods	402.66	404.91	413.25	41.9	40.9	41.7	9.61	9.90	9.91
Food & Kindred Products	410.11	435.14	450.02	41.3	41.8	42.9	9.93	10.41	10.49
Printing & Publishing	408.35	420.29	414.53	39.8	39.8	40.6	10.26	10.56	10.21



U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

News

For release:
9:30 A.M., EDT, Tuesday,
April 18, 1989

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1982-84=100)
MARCH 1989

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
TELEPHONE: 404-347-4416

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers			All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Mar. 1989 from		UNITED STATES	Unadjusted percent change to Mar. 1989 from		MIAMI-FORT LAUDERDALE	Unadjusted percent change to Mar. 1989 from		MIAMI-FORT LAUDERDALE	Unadjusted percent change to Mar. 1989 from	
		Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989		Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989		Mar. 1988	Jan. 1989		Mar. 1988	Jan. 1989
All items (1982-84=100)...	122.3	5.0	0.6	120.8	5.0	0.5	119.8	4.1	- 0.2	118.7	3.8	- 0.1
All items (1967=100).....	366.2	-	-	360.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All items (Nov. 1977=100).	-	-	-	-	-	-	193.1	-	-	192.9	-	-
Food and beverages.....	123.3	6.3	0.5	123.1	6.4	0.6	123.0	5.2	0.6	123.5	6.0	0.7
Food.....	123.5	6.6	0.5	123.3	6.7	0.6	124.1	5.6	0.5	124.3	6.2	0.6
Food at home.....	122.7	7.7	0.6	122.4	7.8	0.6	121.4	7.8	1.3	121.5	7.8	1.1
Food away from home....	125.7	4.6	0.4	125.5	4.6	0.3	129.1	3.6	- 0.2	130.2	3.7	- 0.2
Alcoholic beverages.....	121.8	3.7	0.6	121.4	3.5	0.5	112.9	2.5	0.8	111.8	2.9	1.8
Housing.....	121.5	3.8	0.3	119.6	3.6	0.3	115.0	3.5	- 0.2	114.9	3.1	- 0.3
Shelter.....	131.2	4.5	0.7	128.1	4.2	0.5	116.5	6.5	- 0.1	116.4	5.9	- 0.2
Renters' costs 1/ 2/...	138.6	4.3	1.7	123.0	3.9	1.2	122.7	10.1	1.5	115.5	7.6	0.9
Rent, residential.....	131.1	3.7	0.2	130.7	3.6	0.2	112.0	2.8	- 0.5	11[illegible].0	2.8	- 0.5
Apparel and upkeep.....	119.3	4.4	3.5	118.4	4.0	3.2	129.0	6.0	- 1.5	127.5	4.7	- 1.3
Transportation.....	111.9	5.1	0.3	111.6	5.1	0.4	113.5	4.1	- 0.4	111.6	3.8	- 0.4
Medical care.....	146.1	7.2	0.6	146.5	7.3	0.6	137.9	3.5	0	136.4	3.5	0.1
Entertainment.....	124.7	4.8	0.3	124.1	5.0	0.4	117.0	0.2	0.9	118.0	0.5	0.9
Other goods & services...	144.4	7.3	0.2	144.0	7.9	0.2	137.6	4.4	0	136.6	4.4	0
Purchasing power of the dollar: 1982-84=$1.00	$.818	- 4.7	- 0.6	$.828	- 4.6	- 0.5	$.835	- 3.9	0.2	$.862	- 3.8	0

Group size	All urban consumers				Wage earners and clerical workers			
	All items	Percent change to Mar. 1989 from-- Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989	Dec. 1977=100	All items	Percent change to Mar. 1989 from -- Mar. 1988	Feb. 1989	Dec. 1977=100
SOUTH (1982-84=100).....	119.8	4.4	0.5	194.3	119.1	4.2	0.3	193.0
Less than 50,000 pop.....	118.0	4.7	0.5	191.6	118.7	4.7	0.5	192.1
50,000-450,000 pop.....	118.5	3.9	0.4	191.7	119.0	4.1	0.3	192.6
450,000-1,200,000 pop....	121.0	4.5	0.6	197.6	118.8	4.6	0.5	192.6
1,200,000 or more pop....	120.5	4.3	0.3	194.6	119.6	4.3	0.3	193.8

NOTE: Effective in 1987, the frequency of publication for the Atlanta indexes was changed from bimonthly to semiannual. Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

1/ United States base year is December 1982 for CPI-U; December 1984 for CPI-W.
2/ Miami base year is November 1982 for CPI-U; November 1984 for CPI-W.

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